FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 135 *15 July 1985*

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Attends Machine-Building Aktiv Session C 1
U.S.-USSR Friendship Association Group Visits C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 10 Jul]
Consultation Held With Iranian Foreign Ministry C 1
Indian Communist Party Delegation Visit Reported C 2
Zhivkov Greetings Message to Children's Assembly C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Editorial on CPCZ CC Presidium Session D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Jul]
Austria's 'Anti-CSSR Campaign' Attacked D 3
[Mazal in RUDE PRAVO 10 Jul]
Christians Demand More International Contacts D 5
[Vienna KURIER 12 Jul]
Franciscans Subjected to Searches, Confiscations D 5
[Vienna]
Control Committee Discusses Low Product Quality D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Outgoing Soviet Generals E 1
1984 Budget Revenues, Expenditures Reported E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Jul]
Jan-Jun 1985 Industrial Production Reported E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7-8 Jul]
Joint Military Exercises With Soviets Reported E 8
Stoph Meets With SFRY's Zrelec 5 Jul E 9
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6-7 Jul]

HUNGARY

Results of Economic Talks With USSR Outlined F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Jul]
Realism, Modern Outlook Seen in New USSR Leaders F 3
[Editorial in MAGYARORSZAG No 27, 7 Jul]
January-May 1985 Economic Results Reported F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 10 Jul]

POLAND

Government Presidium Views Food Prices, Health [TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Jul] G 1
Participation in 'Kursk-85' Experiments Viewed G 1
Economic Talks With France To Resume in Warsaw G 2
FRG Subversive From 'Terrorist' Group Expelled G 2
Abridged Sejm Resolution on People's Councils G 3

ROMANIA

Army Higher Political Council Plenum Held 8 July [SCINTEIA 9 Jul] H 1
Cables Ceausescu [SCINTEIA 9 Jul] H 1
PRC Defense Minister Departs Bucharest 13 July H 2
Dobrin Addresses Tokyo Meeting on Nuclear Ban H 3
Japanese Delegation Attends Economic Symposium H 3
Ceausescu Made Academy Member, Honorary President H 3
Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei Visits DPRK [cross-reference] H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Planinc, Jaruzelski 9 July Luncheon Toasts I 1
TANJUG Reports Economic Development Objectives I 3
SFRY-Algerian Mixed Committee Session Ends I 3
Direct Banking Links Stressed I 4
FEC Establishes 1986-1990 Draft Social Plan I 4
Agenda for 19 July LCY CC Session Revealed I 5
17-18 July Assembly Session Agenda Reported I 6
LCY CC Member Explains Action Conferences [BORBA 29-30 Jun] I 6
Attacks on Albanian Nationals' Shops Condemned I 9
Pristina 'Burdened' by Nationalism, Crimes I 9
Sukrija, Bilic Talks With SFRY Assembly Leaders I 10
Slovenes Critical of BORBA Commentary [J.P. in BORBA 10 Jul] I 10
TANJUG on Senator Crane's 'Demand' for Monument I 11
Mamula-Led Army Delegation Departs for GDR I 12
French Parliamentarian Concludes Visit, Departs I 12
Kovacevic Pays Official Visit to Libya [cross-reference] I 12

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS MACHINE-BUILDING AKTIV SESSION

AU121826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] On 12 July at the Boyana Residence a meeting took place between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the party, economic, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv of the Ministry of Machine Building. The meeting was opened by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, who spoke on the successes and development of Bulgarian machine building and on the mobilization of labor power in the branch for revealing reserves for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 5-year plan according to all indexes. General directors of state economic trusts at the Ministry of Machine Building also spoke. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was handed a report-promise from the branch workers collectives on worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the meeting and spoke on the more important tasks in further and more dynamically developing machine building as a basic branch of our economy. He outlined the exceptional importance of the decisions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum on implementing the scientific-technological revolution under the conditions of our country.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, and Stanish Bonev.

U.S.-USSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION GROUP VISITS

AU111500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] We shall tell the American people the truth about Bulgaria in order to refute the great propaganda noise related to the trial in Rome against the unjustly accused Bulgarian citizens. One feels the special interference of the United States, which is trying to discredit the world communist movement. Many Americans are convinced that this is an unjust accusation of the Bulgarian people. We want to express our solidarity with you -- this is how Harry Harrison, leader of the Association on U.S.-USSR Friendship in New York described the goal of the visit of the 30 representatives of the U.S.-USSR Friendship Society. Our movement, he said, encompasses the entire country. Our basic goal is to oppose confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

At a meeting that took place on 9 July at the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the American guests were briefed by its chairman Nacho Papazov on the successes of socialist Bulgaria, the contribution of the movement on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship to strengthening friendship with the USSR, and our common struggle for protecting world peace.

The meeting was attended by Evgeniy Tuganov, advisor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia and representative of the Union of the Soviet Societies on Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The American guests will spend 20 days in Bulgaria. They will visit industrial, agricultural, and tourist sites.

CONSULTATION HELD WITH IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY

AU031755 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- Consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Iran were held here from June 30 through July 3, 1985.

The Bulgarian delegation ot the consultations was headed by Ambassador Purvan Chernev, head of department. The Iranina delegation was headed by Mohammad Sadr [spelling as received], general director for political issues of Europe and America. The Iranian delegation was received by the first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Mariy Ivanov, and by the first deputy minister of transport and director general of the "Bulgarian Civil Aviation" economic cooperation Mr. Velichko Velichkov.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS REPORTED

AU121946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation on organizational matters of the Indian Communist Party visited Bulgaria from 6 to 12 July. The delegation was led by (Karmish Senkar Shukla), member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the party. The representatives of the Indian Communist Party had talks at the BCP Central Committee Organizational Department, at the BCP Sofia City Committee, and at the BCP okrug committees in Kyustendil and Blagoevgrad. The delegations met with the leaderships and party committees of industrial, economic, and cultural units in Sofia's Kirkov District and in the cities of Stanke Dimitrov, Sandanski, and Radomir. The delegation was received by Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Dimitur Stanishev.

ZHIVKOV GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY

AU121526 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 85 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the participants in the Third "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly held on 10 July in Sofia]

[Text] Dear young friends, esteemed friends of the children, and dear guests: I thank you for the opportunity granted to me on behalf of the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and our entire people to most sincerely greet you with a Bulgarian welcome at the Third "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly.

We are happy that this lofty movement, which was born in Bulgaria under the slogan "Unity, creativity, and beauty," has established its young roots among the children of the world. We can say that there is no country in the world whose sun, soil, and climate should not be conducive to the origins and development of this lofty movement. You, the envoys of the children of all mankind, have confirmed this by your presence at this meeting. Your numerous friends and sympathizers, whom you left behind in your countries but whose hearts are beating at the same pace as yours at this Sofia meeting, have also confirmed these facts.

Your movement has numerous friends and supporters today who belong to the most distinguished worldwide circles. They are statesmen, scientists, scholars, and cultural figures. The "Banner of Peace" Center is accomplishing great work in connection with propagating the ideas of the movement among children of the world. This center is increasingly asserting itself as a focus of all the care and efforts devoted by grown-ups to the happy future of the youngest generations, to the multifaceted development of their talents, and to the worthy progress of mankind toward the forthcoming 21st century.

Once every 3 years -- this is the third time -- Sofia is the host-city where children from various countries and nations come and cross paths. These are the days when Bulgaria is living through the only desirable invasion, the invasion of children from all over the world. Our capital has become the enchanted and happy captive of the children of the world, enjoying their conversations in numerous languages, their laughter, and their optimism, their faith in the future. It is precisely during these days that we become painfully aware of the terrible danger that is menacing our planet. This is precisely why we hate those who are producing an increasing number of new weapons. Therefore, we are struggling and we are confident, we are convinced that mankind will not tolerate that its children -- its immortal future -- should burn in the fire of the cursed, thermonuclear disaster.

Dear young friends, you will see and learn many things in our country. You will hear that the life of your little Bulgarian comrades has become happier and more interesting during the last 3 years. Care for their development has increased. Better conditions have been created for the expansion of their talents, for the improvement of their knowledge.

The organizers of the assembly have prepared an interesting and varied program of events for you throughout the duration of your stay. May you feel quite at home in our country! I hope that the days you spend in Bulgaria will intensify the unextinguishable aspiration for peace and friendship among children and all people. I hope that your awareness of the necessity for the peoples' unity is strengthened during these days!

As of today, you, the participants in the Third International Children's Assembly, belong not only to your own nations. To a certain extent, as the poets and writers, the painters and singers, the artists, scientists, and technical experts of the future, and also as honest citizens of your own countries, you are linked to Bulgaria, where you have received your international baptism. We will rejoice with all our hearts at your successes, as if they were our own.

Socialist Bulgaria wishes you from the bottom of its heart and soul the brilliant development and expansion of all your talents, as well as a peaceful, happy, and dignified human life!

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

10 July 1985

EDITORIAL ON CPCZ CC PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU111301 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Thorough Preparation Is Inevitable"]

[Text] Starting with this year, the individual enterprises of our main industrial production are beginning to carry out Stage Two of the program for raising the economic efficacy of the wage system. A few days ago, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government discussed the principles of implementing the second stage in other branches of the national economy and in the unified agricultural cooperatives.

The principles adopted apply to the extensive sector of the national economy, which is materially and organizationally considerably differentiated and which encompasses almost 2 million workers and technical-economic and commercial-operational staff. The sector encompasses organizations managed by the national committees; by the ministries of national defense, interior, foreign and domestic trade, health, and education and culture; the production, consumption, and housing cooperative unions; and also organizations operating within the framework of the National Front.

What is the purpose of implementing the principles and conditions of the program's second stage, which will gradually begin to operate in the branches listed above beginning April 1986? First, this should improve personal material motivation so that it will promote the development and improvement of services and repairs, satisfy consumers' demands, and achieve higher efficiency in our domestic and foreign trade. The material incentives must increasingly stimulate the unified cooperatives farms to ensure the tasks of providing for the people's nourishment and an increased self-sufficiency in food production. Such a difficult task naturally cannot be mastered overnight. That is also why, in the past few years, these branches, too, have been implementing Stage One of the program, in which the center of gravity lay in improving the standard base and in increasing the effect of incentive wage forms.

A summary evaluation of Stage One permits the conclusion that, in the centrally managed production organizations, in trade, in consumer and production cooperatives, and in the majority of organizations managed by national committees, as well as within the scope of the National Front's activities, the basic tasks have been fulfilled to an extent that makes it possible to start intensive preparations for Stage Two. However, both in the budget-supported and self-supported organizations, and in small service organizations, the fulfillment of tasks contained in Stage One has been delayed, and it is necessary to step up efforts to complete them next year.

What changes will the implementation of Stage Two bring to the other organizations of our national economy? As in the main branches, they will mainly lead to changes in the wage structure, to an enhanced role of basic wages, and to necessary adjustments in the tariff system.

All the changes implemented in the main branches will be extensively reflected in the professions. The wage schedules will increase roughly 15-17 percent. However, one must not expect overall wages to rise in the same proportion. Primarily the wage structure will change strikingly. The role of basic wages will be significantly enhanced. In many instances, the flexible component will be cut down, but it should never drop below 25 percent of total income.

In this connection the question is often raised as to whether an increase of basic wages does not in fact lead toward restricting the merit principle. The wage schedule -- which evaluates qualifications, the social significance of the work accomplished, and the experience acquired -- is the basic element of differentiation. But in a number of instances the wage schedules have remained unchanged for 10 or more years, and have thus become rather obsolete. The wage increases were directed at the flexible wage component, which at times amounted to more than 40 percent of the total income. This led to the choice of easily achievable indexes for granting remunerations and bonuses, and it was this that hampered, time and again, the implementation of the merit principle. In this way the raised schedule strengthens anew the significance of basic wages and makes possible the implementation of differentiation in the years to come.

In the remuneration of technical-economic staff, the transition to Stage Two will implement the uniform decree of the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and gradually reduce the number of wage regulations by roughly 40. A basic scale will be used for the major part of the technical-economic staff. It will be possible to use a scale raised 10 percent for those whose work corresponds to the creative activities of the production staff in preproduction phases.

A basic change will be carried out in the wage schedule system for the staff in commercial operations. This involves almost 600,000 people working in domestic trade, in public catering, in factory and school cafeterias, in diners, and so forth. In the future, uniform principles of evaluation, categorization, and definition of basic salaries will be applied to them. Almost 20 different regulations will gradually cease to be valid.

The adopted measures are also aimed at promoting the extension of business and working hours in the afternoons and evenings, so as to enable the working people to make purchases after work without any great difficulty. Up to now, the staff in commercial operations received extra pay for working afternoon shifts only in two-shift operations. According to the new principles, it will be possible to give them extra pay for work between 1400 and 2200 even in one-shift operations, provided they work at least 5 hours during this period and the business hours for the public last at least 10 hours, or provided the closing time in the shops is set at 1900 or later.

The adopted measures also concern people working in unified farm cooperatives, which achieved very favorable economic results in the past few years. Last year, compared with 1980, the output there increased 22 percent, productivity increased 21 percent, and profits 50 percent. All this has influenced the level of shares in economic results that have been paid out.

In implementing Stage One of the program, our agriculture, too, has taken the first, basic step toward a broader implementation of the merit principle. The standard base has been considerably expanded in the first place; the number of work operations for which the standard data are not worked out has decreased. Other technical-economic norms are also being utilized to a greater extent. For instance, in animal production the prescribed norms are being used for defining 90 percent of the indexes; in plant production the figure is about 80 percent; and in mechanized work the figure is almost 100 percent.

The adjustment of wage schedule rates, personal evaluations and criteria, and of their differentiation proceeds from similar principles as in the state sector of agricultural production. However, the tariff rates for members of unified cooperative farms are being raised merely 13 percent on the average because these members do not pay income tax directly. The tariff rates for nonmembers of unified cooperative farms are the same as in the state sector.

The decisive part of tariff rates will be covered by the change in the remuneration structure, above all by the tightening of performance norms, which will amount to approximately 10 percent in plant production and in auxiliary operations; it will further be covered by cutting down overtime work by about 3 percent, and also by applying stricter criteria in defining the indexes for granting the flexible components of wages.

In this way the adopted principles will emphatically influence the existing wage practices, which concern many working people. The conditions for acquiring approval to carry out Stage Two are very strict, and the correct way to act is to thoroughly prepare for them. In the main branches there is no lack of instances of applications not being approved because of insufficient preparation, and of organizations that do not receive permission to apply higher wage schedules. Such a course is correct, and the appropriate bodies must continue to consistently oppose any and all pressures to implement Stage Two in a hurry and without due preparation. This could merely lead to formalism.

Many organizations will be faced with the problem of finding a way to ensure the means for covering the higher wage schedules; the principle is that they must create these means themselves and that they must not rely on some kind of redistribution and support from state funds. That is why it is correct for them to simultaneously work out measures for raising labor productivity, for imporving their economy, and for eliminating senseless losses coming from bad-quality production.

Further opportunities for ensuring the necessary means are offered by the rationalization of work and by the absolute economy of manpower. Both the party and trade union organizations and the economic management must devote thorough attention to explaining the coming changes to the working people so that everybody becomes an active participant in the effort to fully accomplish the goals of Stage Two of improving the economic efficiency of the wage system.

AUSTRIA'S 'ANTI-CSSR CAMPAIGN' ATTACKED

AU110400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jul 85 p 7

[Jaroslav Mazal commentary: "Who Is Throwing Dust in Whose Eyes:]

[Text] Czechoslovakia and Austria share a joint state border and the people of the two countries thus have a natural interest in developing relations in the spirit of the policy of good-neighborliness, understanding, and fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation. The goodwill of those who are determined to sincerely and comprehensively develop and enrich these relations and to overcome disputed issues by way of constructive interstate negotiations has already borne, and continues to bear, fruit in the form of new bilateral agreements and accords on matters of joint interest. Our country's public and the public of neutral Austria both receive with a feeling of gratification all the good things that have been achieved by bilateral efforts, every further improvement in mutual relations.

The positive development of mutual relations, which is backed by the expanding economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation, as well as by joint steps in other areas, corresponds to the wishes and interests of the population of both countries. But it has, as we have again convinced ourselves these days to our regret, also its inveterate, grudging enemies on the Austrian side. This time they have used as a pretext for a new malicious anti-CSSR campaign the festive rally marking the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Methodius, a person closely associated with the dawn of our national history, with the struggle of our nations against foreign expansion and for their national existence and their statehood.

Last week some Austrian newspapers began to ask us outrageous questions: Why was Viennese Cardinal Koenig not invited to the traditional Day of Cyril and Methodius at Velehrad? Why did he not get official approval for his trip to the CSSR? The Vienna tabloid NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG introduced its disgraceful figment with the banner headline: Prague Affronts Vienna. In a commentary sullying our state system and its representatives, it attacked our representatives, saying that by failing to invite the Austrian cardinal they allegedly had insulted Austria and dropped the "iron curtain for interpersonal and interstate relations." The so-called Association of Austrian Catholic Journalists also hastened to issue a statement in which it charged that, through Koenig's absence at Velehrad, our state "quite certainly did harm to the intention to improve relations with Austria proclaimed by the CSSR Government."

Mr Steiner, the foreign policy spokesman of the opposition Austrian People's Party, also could not keep himself apart. He commented on the absence of the Viennese cardinal at our festivities in a truly strange manner: "The task arises now for Austrian foreign policy to make it clear to the CSSR Government that, through its attitude, it disregards the Helsinki Final Act." Regrettably, the campaign has been aided even by some important members of the Austrian Government.

Mr Steiner and others like him who distribute in public peculiar interpretations of the Helsinki Final Act and thus shamelessly throw dust in the eyes of the Austrian public would evidently benefit from attentively reading at least once the text of the document they accuse our country of not respecting. They would be reminded of the commitment not to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states, the observance of which in international relations was endorsed by all signatories in Helsinki 10 years ago.

Paying tribute to the lasting historical significance of the personality and multifaceted work of Methodius and his brother Cyril, to their rich and uneasy life in Great Moravia, and to their important educational and political-cultural contribution was (despite the participation of a delegation of the Vatican) Czechoslovakia's internal affair. The emergence of literature and liturgy in a Slav language was one of the basic factors of the unity and viability of the first state formation of Czechs and Slovaks on our territory. The foundations laid by Methodius and Cyril, therefore, remain an inseparable part of our national pride and patriotism.

Our nations have inglorious historical experience also with other propagators of Christianity, with those who were forcibly imposing on us an alien culture, a foreign language, and who used all means available to them to suppress every sign of our national life and our national self-realization. For several centuries under Vienna's rule -- from the battle of the White Mountain [in 1620] up to the restoration of the joint state of Czechs and Slovaks, up to the birth of an independent Czechoslovak Republic in October 1918 -- our nations suffered harsh social and national oppression. And now -- once again from Vienna -- old-new attacks are being addressed to our people and our state representatives. They are lecturing us on whom we may invite to our national festivities. And when we show no intentions of yielding to the "recommendations" they are forcing on us, they are opening the floodgates for a hate-filled anti-CSSR campaign full of rude invectives.

As can be seen, the minds of the initiators of this campaign still dwell in the past. The CSSR is an independent, sovereign state now. It will not let anyone reprimand it and call it to order in the style of a protector. This also applies to the enemies of the policy of good-neighborly relations and beneficial Czechoslovak-Austrian relations in Vienna.

CHRISTIANS DEMAND MORE INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

AU121215 Vienna KURIER in German 12 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] The powerful demonstration of believers at the recent Methodius celebration in Moravia has visibly strengthened the Christians in the CSSR and has encouraged them. Thus a group of theologians and Christian laymen has openly come out for an intensification of church relations across political borders. With this demand for more international contacts, the group appealed to the "Christian Peace Conference" that is currently in session in Prague. This conference is being promoted by the communist authorities.

The signers of the letter are close to the Charter 77 civil rights movement. They appeal to the Christians not to accept without criticism official opinions and attitudes. The authorities must grant freedom for the gospel, they declare.

[Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 12 July carries on page 2 a 120-word KATHPRESS report stating that the letter to the "Christian Peace Conference" calls for "the establishment of relations" among Christians "across the boundaries of countries and blocs," and for "developing these relations at all levels."]

FRANCISCANS SUBJECTED TO SEARCHES, CONFISCATIONS

AU121135 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The authorities have conducted house searches of the Franciscans in several CSSR cities. Liturgical books, monks' habits, and hosts were impounded during the searches. One member of the order was taken into custody. The Franciscans have urgently requested their fellow monks in the West to intervene with the Prague government.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES LOW PRODUCT QUALITY

LD122026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The CSSR's People's Control Committee discussed a report in Prague today examining the causes of the large volume of purchasers' claims regarding the quality of products supplied for the domestic market and for export. The committee also discussed the results of the inquiry into the causes behind the nonrealization of the technological and economic parameters laid down for selected and key production capacities. The People's Control Committee adopted proposals for appropriate measures with respect to both reports and decided to forward these proposals to the federal government for discussion.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING SOVIET GENERALS

LD131410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1337 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, today received Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group, to mark the end of their service [Beendigung ihres Dienstes] in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker praised the years of successful work by the two Soviet officers at the head of the group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany for strengthening the defense capacity of socialism and the preservation of peace.

Through their trusting cooperation with the GDR party and state organs, with the staff of the Ministry of National Defense, and through their many cordial meetings with working people, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and soldiers of the National People's Army they have had a great personal share in ensuring that German-Soviet friendship and comradeship-in-arms is deeply rooted in the GDR people. Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev and Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev have helped to develop and strengthen fraternal relations between our parties, states, peoples, and armies.

Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev and Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev thanked the GDR party and state leadership and Erich Honecker personally for the great support continually afforded the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker wished the two Soviet generals much success in their responsible new work [viel Erfolg in ihrer neuen verantwortungsvollen Taetigkeit].

The friendly meeting, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Politburo members of the SED Central Committee: Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, and Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Secretary.

1984 BUDGET REVENUES, EXPENDITURES REPORTED

AU100401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 85 p 6

["Budget for 1984: Implementation of Important Revenues and Expenditures of the State Budget"]

[Text] Owing to the outstanding performances of the working people in all sectors of social life, 1984 was one of the most successful years in GDR history.

Development of the national economy in 1984 was distinguished by strong dynamism and increasing efficiency. In implementing the economic strategy adopted at the 11th SED Congress, intensively enlarged reproduction became the decisive feature for the growth of the national economy. In accordance with the requirements of the new stage of the economic strategy, important preconditions were created for successfully further treading the path of comprehensive intensification on a long term basis.

Further acceleration of the growth of labor productivity is particularly significant. The reduction in specific production input and in costs in 1984 once more substantially contributed to the dynamics of the national income.

State finances in 1984 continued to develop in a stable manner on this basis.

Revenues totaling M213.5 billion were earned in implementing the law on the 1984 state budget passed by the GDR People's Chamber. The plan was fulfilled 101.9 percent. It was possible within this framework to plan expenditures totaling M211.8 billion.

As a result of efficient management, a surplus of state budget revenues over expenditures totaling M1,756 million was obtained. The law on the 1984 state budget envisaged a M120 million surplus.

All of the cities, communities, Kreise, and Bezirke also closed the year with budget surpluses, which will be allotted to the funds of the local elected assemblies in accordance with legal regulations. In preparation for the 11th SED Congress these means will be employed by local elected assemblies for the further development of socialist communal policy -- primarily for financing the citizens' initiatives in the 1985 "join in" competition for improving the working people's working and living conditions and for accelerating regional rationalization.

The VEBs and combines, from the net proceeds of which more than 78 percent of the overall revenue of the state budget was derived on the basis of the high performance and efficiency increase achieved in 1984, had a decisive share in this stable development of the GDR's state finances.

Further successful fulfillment of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy also made it possible in 1984 to secure the material and cultural standard of living achieved by the people and further improve it. Thus, considerable means from the state budget were employed for the people's benefit for further implementation of the apartment building program, for safeguarding stable prices for essential goods, for rates, for rents, for education, and for medical, social and cultural care for the population.

In addition, M6.6 billion was spent in 1984 from the funds of the enterprises and combines, state organs, and state institutions for cultural and social care for the working people and their children as well as for labor veterans.

The means appropriated by the state budget law for national defense in 1984 were assigned and used for measures for the protection of peace and socialism.

I.

Revenue	In millions of Marks
Total receipts	213,534.7
Major receipts:	
-- receipts of state-owned combines and enterprises	
levies from production and trade funds	25,089.7
net profits	40,411.0
contribution for social funds	20,093.4
product-linked levies	50,242.4
-- remittances from banks	7,624.0
-- payments of agricultural enterprises	5,102.1
-- receipts of state agricultural institutions, particularly from services of the state veterinary service	1,217.0
-- receipts from payments for the use of land	207.1
-- receipts from payments for the use of water and other receipts of the water management directorates	543.2
-- receipts from production cooperatives of artisans and other socialist cooperatives	3,756.4
-- private craftsmen and tradesmen	4,004.3
-- receipts from wage taxes of blue and white collar workers	8,160.8

-- receipts from research of the Academy of Sciences and the colleges	667.3
-- receipts from rents paid to the communal housing administrations of the communities	309.1
-- receipts of state institutions of the education system, particularly for food and accommodation, participants' fees	757.5
of this in the sectors:	
public education	391.3
colleges and technical schools	316.8
vocational training	11.7
adult training	37.7
-- receipts of state health institutions	7,806.8
of this:	
payments for services of the health system by social insurance	6,305.0
receipts of pharmacies and workshops for orthopedic devices	933.3
other receipts such as receipts for services of laundries, parents' contributions to nurseries, contributions to costs in old age and nursing homes	568.5
-- receipts of social insurance	16,955.3
of this:	
-- from the shares of enterprises, stage organs, state institutions, and cooperatives to the contributions	9,563.9
-- from the working people's shares to the contributions	7,391.4
-- receipts of state institutions of culture, the recreation service, and sports facilities as well as of youth institutions	934.4
of this in the sectors:	
culture	522.3
recreation sector and sports facilities	200.4
youth institutions	211.7
-- receipts of the radio service	118.9
-- receipts of the television service	437.5
-- receipts from communal measures and services	125.8
-- dues and other administrative receipts of the state apparatus and of economic management organs	319.6
-- community taxes	529.3

II.

Expenditures	In millions of Marks
Overall expenditures	211,778.4
Major expenditures:	
-- budget means for science and technology as well as for research institutions	2,690.9
of this for:	
science and technology in the combines and enterprises of the state-owned economy	1,095.9
science and technology in the sphere of agriculture and forestry	412.6
research and development of the Academy of Sciences	627.1
research and development of universities, colleges and technical schools	431.2
research and development in research institutions of state organs	124.1

-- budget means for social science research in academies and colleges	178.6
-- budget means for financing investments	7,102.3
-- expenditures on maintenance and repair of the transportation network	3,677.6
in particular for:	
the road system	1,801.5
the railway system	1,637.5
sea and inland ports as well as waterways	188.7
-- product-linked price subsidies for raw and basic materials	8,292.4
-- state yield premiums to enterprises for temporary compensation for the effects of introducing contributions to social funds and planned changes of industrial prices while safeguarding economic cost accounting	17,042.9
-- allowances for land improvements, contributions to investments, product-linked price grants, and other production boosting measures in agriculture	2,196.7
-- product-linked price supports for production means for agricultural enterprises	2,013.0
-- expenditures on veterinary services, plant production, special schools, exhibitions and other measures in agriculture and forestry	676.0
-- expenditures on recultivation measures	20.2
-- expenditures on water management	735.0
-- grants from the state budget to the housing sector	11,709.0
of this for:	
building new apartments	1,701.8
building educational, supply, and care institutions in residential areas	1,396.6
in particular for:	
--kindergartens, classrooms, gymnasiums, and other public education institutions	597.5
--nurseries, outpatient clinics, homes for the elderly, nursing homes, and other institutions of health and social system	466.2
--culture and sports facilities, youth institutions, recreational facilities, and other services and care institutions	332.9
modernizing apartments to enhance living quality	369.0
building repairs of apartments	2,376.2
expenditures on heat, hot water, power, and garbage removal; expenditures on planting greenery and other operational expenditures	3,015.8
interests and repayment of investment loans for the building of new apartments	2,849.8
-- price supports to ensure stable prices of essential goods and rates for the population	31,825.9
of this for:	
foodstuffs	20,629.5
industrial goods for the people	7,132.1
fares in long and short distance passenger transportation	3,258.2
portable water and fees for sewage water treatment	480.8
repairs and services	325.3
-- expenditures on small price adjustments and seasonal measures	123.6

-- expenditures on education	11,838.4
expenditures on public education	8,243.1
in particular for:	
10-grade polytechnical secondary schools, enlarged secondary schools, and secondary school hostels	4,370.8
special schools for instructing, particularly in the fields of natural sciences, languages, sports, and arts and music	92.8
special schools for personality development of handicapped children and youths	353.1
teaching and study materials	133.1
toys and exercise materials for preschool children and pupils in day homes	44.8
transportation of students	134.2
public educational institutions for the education and care of preschool children	1,411.0
childrens' homes	221.0
youth hostels	16.8
special childrens' homes	46.8
catering for students in general educational schools and meals for children in preschool institutions	897.1
work and school sports communities [Gemeinschaften] for promoting the special interests of pupils within the framework of extracurricular activities	55.4
Pioneer homes and stations	111.1
local development of the pupils' vacations during summer, winter, and short vacations	57.7
adult educational institutions	35.7
institutions and measures for the care of orphans and children and youths separated from their parents	74.9
institutions for the advanced training of public education teachers	95.7
expenditures on colleges and technical schools	2,517.1
in particular for:	
universities and colleges	1,080.0
engineering and vocational schools	398.8
scholarships	647.3
boarding schools	164.5
catering to students in commons	130.9
expenditures on vocational training	974.8
in particular for:	
enterprise vocational schools and enterprise apprentices hostels	712.1
local vocational schools and apprentices' hostels	199.4
practical vocational training in agriculture	43.0
vocational counseling centers	14.9
institutions for the advanced training of vocational school teachers	5.4
-- expenditures on institutions for improving the qualification of adults	103.4
-- expenditures on the health and social service sector	11,760.4
in particular, for:	
hospitals	4,498.0
polyclinics, outpatient clinics, and physcians' offices	2,468.3
health service institutions for infant care	1,107.1

institutions and measures to ensure hygiene at work places and in residential areas	141.2
disinfection and other preventive health protection measures	51.8
scientific health service institutions such as, for example, in the field of labor medicine, diabetes, medicaments and vaccines	146.9
rapid medical aid and ambulance services	169.7
blood donation services	62.8
radiology institutes and central laboratories	25.1
laundries and other supply institutions of the health service	107.1
state childrens' and maternity allowances	1,363.2
homes for the elderly and nursing homes	812.3
care for elderly citizens, household assistance, and the supplying of lunches	180.9
institutions and grants for ensuring social security and care for severely handicapped citizens	155.7
payments to nonstate homes for the elderly and nursing homes as well as to institutions for attending to citizens requiring special care	147.3
additional grants to families with numerous children	69.9
medical enlightenment and health education for developing a health way of life among the citizens, such as, for example, the German Hygiene Museum of the GDR and studios for health education	37.2
-- expenditures on remitting repayment of loans by young married couples as well as payments of interest for loans taken out	215.7
-- expenditures on social insurance	30,923.4
in particular, for:	
pensions	15,507.5
free medical care for citizens'	6,305.0
medicaments, medical and therapeutical aids, and other expenditures on health care	3,438.0
sick pay	3,942.3
pregnancy and nursing mothers' allowances	766.8
benefits to mothers for paid-for maternity leaves (baby year)	352.9
benefits to mothers for paid-for leaves for attending to sick children	242.5
refunds of expeditures such as fares or cost of overnight accommodation for medical treatment in inclincs and other health service institutions not located at a patient's place of residence	30.4
-- expenditures on youth institutions, including youth tourism	411.4
in particular, for:	
youth hostels, youth tourist hotels, and youth recreation centers	90.1
domestic and foreign youth tourism	299.0
central Pioneer camps	49.8
-- expenditures on culture	1,948.7
in particular, for:	
theater, stage, motion picture theater, and orchestra productions	689.0
culture houses and clubs, as well as for promoting amateur arts	385.4
cultural-political work of concert and guest performance managements	160.9

museums and visual art institutions	239.8
state libraries	163.4
music schools	45.7
care and preservation of monuments	57.2
zoological and botanical gardens, and domestic animal zoos	49.8
cultural cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of agreements and contracts, such as, for example, exchanges of ensembles and artists	57.7
-- expenditures on the maintenance of sports facilities such as stadiums, swimming pools, sports halls, and other sports facilities	460.1
--expenditures on recreation and vacation services	499.5
in particular, for:	
grants to the FDGB vacation service	28.0
local recreational facilities such as camping places, open air pools	157.7
cultural care for the working people in spas	24.9
grants for tourist trips abroad, particularly for air and railway fares for organized tourist trips abroad	176.5
-- expenditures on communal measures and services such as street lighting, garbage collection, and care for gardens and parks	836.2
-- expenditures on the radio service	232.2
-- expenditures on the television service	527.0
-- expenditures on the state apparatus and economic management organs	3,805.6
-- expenditures on civil defense and fire protection	140.1
-- expenditures on national defense	12,222.3
-- expenditures on public security, administration of justice and securing the state border	4,738.8

JAN-JUN 1985 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

AU100723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the first half of 1985 the working people have performed outstanding labor feats in the mass movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. In the first half of the year national income rose, according to preliminary statistical data.

Net output in the industry ministries sector rose 8 percent. The lead over the plan equaled 2 and 1/2 days' production as labor productivity increased 7.3 percent. The increase in industrial commodity output totalled 4.4 percent. Costs per M100 of commodity output dropped 2 percent. The specific consumption of national, economically important raw materials and other materials was reduced more than 4 percent. In the metal-processing industry, the specific consumption of rolled steel was reduced by 7 percent.

The national economy supplied M688 million in finished products, calculated in retail prices, in excess of the plan to the populace. Retail trade was 4 percent, that is, M1.8 billion higher than in the same period last year. The turnover of industrial goods rose 5 percent. Services and repairs for the population valued at M3.1 billion, a 3 percent increase, were carried out. In the first half of 1985 housing conditions improved for 308,000 citizens as a result of new construction and the modernization of 102,734 apartments. A total of 1,296 more apartments were completed than in the first half of 1984. In the capital, 13,133 apartments were completed.

The building industry boosted net output by 9.3 percent: labor productivity also rose 9.3 percent. Costs were cut 2.5 percent. The specific consumption of rolled steel was reduced 7 percent and that of cement 6 percent.

Agriculture supplied 28,000 tons of slaughter cattle and 185,000 tons of milk in excess of the plan. The increase amounts to 7.3 percent for slaughter cattle and 2.7 percent for milk compared to the same period last year. A total of 118,800 hectares were reclaimed for irrigation through the construction of new projects and the reconstruction of already existing ones. Net output in the food industry rose 6.1 percent and labor productivity 4.8 percent.

In forestry, 325,100 cubic meters of raw wood in excess of plan were provided and 22,150 hectares of forest were reforested.

The railways carried 5.7 million more tons of goods than in the first half of 1984. The output increase in inland traffic totals 6.8 percent. A total of 120 kilometers of electrified railway lines were commissioned.

In the first half of the year, new water plant facilities with a daily capacity of 31,000 cubic meters were created in water management.

Posts and telecommunications installed 29,000 telephone main extensions.

The plan for exports to the USSR was overfulfilled, and the plan for exports to the socialist economic area as a whole was fulfilled. The planned tasks for deepening socialist economic integration were accomplished. Commodity exchange with the non-socialist economic area proceeded in keeping with the development envisaged by the plan. In the individual sectors of industry the following per-workday increase in net output and labor productivity as well as the following reduction in prime production costs per M100 of commodity production were achieved up to the end of June:

	Net Output	Labor Productivity in percent	Reduction in prime production cost
Coal power	5.9	3.5	0.8
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	10.4	9.7	2.3
Chemical industry	8.5	8.3	1.0
Electrical engineering, electronics	15.2	14.0	4.0
Heavy machinery and installation construction	11.1	11.1	2.9
Machine tool and processing machinery construction	11.7	11.4	2.1
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	13.2	12.1	2.6
Light industry	7.9	8.6	2.0
Glass and ceramics industry	12.1	11.7	2.5
Bezirk-controlled industry and food industry	11.0	10.3	1.8
Geology	18.6	13.7	4.4

In Bezirk-controlled industry the following per-workday growth of net output and labor productivity, as well as the following increase in the output of finished products for the population were achieved:

	Net output	Labor Productivity in percent	Finished products for the populace
Capital of Berlin	16.3	14.2	8.6
Cottbus	13.5	13.5	5.3
Dresden	12.6	12.3	3.6
Erfurt	16.5	14.0	5.1
Frankfurt	12.0	8.0	4.5
Gera	15.0	12.3	6.2
Halle	15.7	16.0	4.5
Karl-Marx-Stadt	13.7	13.9	2.6
Leipzig	14.9	14.0	4.2
Magdeburg	16.1	15.8	4.6
Neubrandenburg	8.5	7.5	3.9
Potsdam	15.1	13.5	7.5
Rostock	12.6	11.2	5.4
Schwein	16.3	12.5	4.4
Suhl	12.7	12.2	4.8

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES WITH SOVIETS REPORTED

LD130856 East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to the Soviet Forces 1530 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Joint exercises by the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army [NVA] are continuing in the GDR. Our correspondents report from the exercise area. Here is a recording of a report received by telephone from Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Shapunov:

Subunits of the Group of Soviet forces in Germany and the GDR NVA, which are taking part in the joint tactical exercises under the motto "Our strength is in friendship and combat cooperation!" continue to improve the areas of engineering to which they were assigned. They have been carrying out reconnaissance, manning battle outposts, reconnoitering, and practising mutual tactical and fire support directly on site.

One day we visited tank and artillery troops, pontoniers, and motorized infantry. By the evening, in all the subunits they had summed up the results of their hard work under field conditions. The senior officer in command gave special praise to the servicemen of the artillery division in which officer Viktor Kondratev is serving. The artillerymen operated at night, but on daytime quotas, and they reduced the time taken to get their weapons into firing position by 1 and 1/2 times.

There were many meetings between the personnel of the fraternal armies to exchange experience on striking targets with a single shot at maximum range and maintaining close cooperation during combat training action. Joint operational news sheets were issued.

At the end of the day there was a joint meeting of those taking part in the tactical exercises. It was attended by Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the NVA; Lieutenant General (Kalinin), first deputy commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Major General (Donskoy), deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and representatives of local party, youth, and public organizations. The meeting was opened by Maj Gen (Donskoy). He expressed confidence that these joint tactical exercises in the year of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and during active preparations for the party forums of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress will become a fresh and fine verification of the readiness of the servicemen of the fraternal armies to defend socialism.

A speech was then delivered by Lt Gen (Kalinin). On behalf of the Military Council of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, he conveyed to the personnel taking part in the joint tactical exercises wishes for successful fulfillment of the entire combat training task. At a meeting in the exercise area, speeches were also made by Major General (Ulrich Petman); Sergeant (Sergey Filkin), commander of a sniper detachment; and Underofficer (Imke Abraham). The meeting evolved as a stirring demonstration of the unity of the fraternal peoples and the servicemen of the friendly armies of the Soviet Armed Forces and the NVA, and showed the unshakability of our unity and the readiness of the servicemen of the fraternal armies to reliably defend the gains of socialism.

STOPH MEETS WITH SFRY'S ZRELEC 5 JULY

AU081359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jul 85 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 5 July Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Miljenko Zrelec, director of the SFRY Federal International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technological Cooperation Institute. During the friendly meeting the interlocutors paid tribute to the good results of bilateral cooperation between the two states, cooperation which is developing in all fields, including the cultural and scientific areas, on the basis of the joint communique of 13 January 1977. They agreed that favorable preconditions exist for their further continuous development.

Both interlocutors stressed that a stable and lasting peace is the basic condition for the further successful construction of socialism in their states and for social progress in the world.

Miljenko Zrelec paid tribute to the results achieved by the Yugoslav peoples in the construction of socialism and assessed the exchange of experiences in the fields of economy, science, technology, and education as an expression of the close friendly relations between the two countries.

RESULTS OF ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR OUTLINED

AU111309 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The 33d session of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation discussed in detail the necessary measures for implementing the long-term development program for Hungarian-Soviet economic, technological, and scientific cooperation to the year 2000. The program was signed on 1 April this year in the Soviet capital by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and First Deputy Premier Geydar Aliyev. The committee viewed the decisions accepted at the CEMA high-level economic conference and at the CEMA 40th session in Warsaw as guidelines for the shaping of measures aimed at the implementation of the program. Based on this, the committee considers it necessary for the ministries to concentrate their attention first of all on developing production processes and production installations that contribute to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and to faster utilization of its achievements, to the expansion of specialized and cooperation production, and to the manufacturing of modern, economical, competitive, and energy-and material-saving products.

Hungary and the USSR are successfully implementing the tasks of the 5-year national economic plan cycle's concluding year. Harmonization of the national economy plans for the next 5-year plan period has reached its final phase. Taking this into consideration, the committee analyzed several specialization, cooperation, and scientific-technological agreements whose validity expires at the end of the year and agreed to sign documents pertaining to their extension.

Extended Agreements

The more than 30 specialization and cooperation agreements as well as several scientific and technological cooperation agreements between the two countries are playing an important role in the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. These agreements account for 40 percent of our exports to the USSR and 15 percent of our imports. In the course of the committee's session, the validity of three agreements was extended.

The agreement on production specialization and cooperation in the production of building, road construction, and public utility machines and on scientific and technological cooperation in this area is valid for another 5 years. The Hungarian building industry fulfills its needs to a considerable extent in building industry machines from the USSR; thus, in this area of cooperation, Hungarian imports exceed exports. Among the heavy tilling machines we are purchasing from the Soviet partner are excavators, sand-spraying machines, and cement mixers.

The production specialization and cooperation agreement for the production of main units of high-pressure machines for airless paint spraying was extended till 1990. The cooperation begun 9 years ago is a good example of genuine industrial cooperation, and both sides will strive in the coming years to manufacture even more up-to-date and efficient machines.

The third agreement that was extended pertains to production specialization and cooperation in the production of technical rubber goods. Hungary took upon itself to continue the supply of world standard tubes used mainly in oil exploitation. At the same time, the USSR continues to supply the Hungarian rubber industry with carbon black, an indispensable basic material for the production of rubber goods.

The committee reviewed the state of preparatory activity connected with the extension of specialization and cooperation agreements in force concerning the production of the vehicle industry, the tractor and agricultural machines industry, the telecommunication technology industry, the electrotechnical industry, and the instrument manufacturing industry. The committee instructed the ministries to work out concrete agreements as soon as possible.

Cooperation in Four New Areas

Four scientific-technological cooperation agreements were signed at the session of the committee.

In the framework of the first agreement, the two sides will jointly work out efficient anticorrosive procedures for improvement of the quality and increase in durability of top-line pipes.

Another agreement provides for the creation of computer networks and long-distance data processing systems. In addition to a faster and broader exchange of information, this will enable control systems of industrial long-distance lines to be linked up.

A separate agreement deals with the creation of complex technical material handling and storage systems. The aim is to attain a harmonized development that ensures, with the use of computers, the most economical transport, storage, and registration of goods.

The fourth scientific-technological agreement refers to the development of methods and means of medical microanalysis. The aim is to jointly build, by harmonizing the working plans of several research institutes and factories, more highly mechanized medical laboratories with more precise multipurpose diagnostic instruments.

Another two documents were also signed at the meeting. The long-term branch subprogram for tractor and agricultural machine production and telecommunications industry were extended to the year 2000. Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation is connected by 20 such subprograms, and a further 18 agreements will also be extended by the end of the year.

The committee reviewed in a separate agenda item the state of Hungarian-Soviet iron metallurgy cooperation and evaluated it as successful. Soviet iron ore, coke, and laminated product supplies are of decisive importance to Hungary, and technological modernization of the Duna iron works was carried out with Soviet help. The cooperation will continue also in the next 5-year plan period, and the competent ministries have been assigned to work out proposals for new, more modern cooperation forms.

Hungary, together with several other socialist countries, is taking part in the construction of an iron metallurgy plant in Krivoy Rog in the USSR. In the course of the committee's session, they dealt with the state of development of the bilateral agreement. As a result of its participation in the construction, Hungarian metallurgy will received better quality iron ore concentrates of higher iron content.

The committee reviewed the issues of reconstruction of Soviet enterprises with Hungarian assistance. This form of cooperation has been enriching our relations since the beginning of the current 5-year plan period, and it already has had favorable results in the clothing and shoes industry and in the vehicle industry. The possibilities of our further participation in the machine industry and in light industry reconstruction projects is under consideration.

The Development of Foreign Trade Turnover

In accordance with the established practice, the committee also dealt in detail with the development of foreign trade. According to the plans, the value of foreign trade turnover will reach R9.4 billion this year. It was concluded at the session that, as a whole, trade is developing according to the agreements. Compared to the same period last year, both sides increased their supplies and the majority of products are reaching their destination on schedule and in the quantity agreed upon, thus contributing to resolution of the tasks of the two national economies.

There is, however, a lagging behind in the supply of some products, a situation in which the extraordinary weather at the beginning of the year also played a part. The committee approved concrete measures to compensate for the lagging behind and to eliminate the difficulties in railway transportation.

The committee reviewed the state of construction of the Paks nuclear power station, which is being built with Soviet aid. It concluded that the first and second block of the nuclear power station is operating soundly. The committee has established measures to ensure the pace and continuity of work in the final phase of construction of the third and fourth block.

The sessions of the intergovernmental committee have always played an important role in the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations. The current session also fulfilled this role. The desire to jointly solve the problems is a guarantee for the steady expansion of our economic relations and their increase to a higher level demanded by the requirements of the age.

REALISM, MODERN OUTLOOK SEEN IN NEW USSR LEADERS

AU120740 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 27, 7 Jul 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Viewpoint -- Changes in Moscow"]

[Text] Events that take place in Moscow are of interest not only to Soviet citizens. Such events create worldwide interest because the USSR is a socialist superpower and plays a decisive role in shaping international events. Influence, however, cannot be separated from a country's internal situation. Therefore, foreigners too, including us Hungarians, show a keen interest in Soviet domestic policy. The close relations between Budapest and Moscow and the comprehensive cooperation of the two countries make us interested in the development and strengthening of the USSR and the successful achievements of its aims.

However, there is another reason that so many people are demonstrating an interest in the USSR. Noteworthy processes and changes are taking place in that country. To characterize them briefly, we may list the following phenomena: a circumspect and realistic evaluation of the present state of socialist development, an up-to-date determination of the priority of tasks, and a continuous intensification of political planning, organization, and thinking.

To achieve these aims, the CPSU carried out a broad mobilization of political, economic, and ideological institutions.

Priority has been given to intensive development of the national economy. The most important task is a faster development of technological and scientific progress. The goals are extremely demanding:

The USSR wishes to attain, in the shortest possible time, the most modern international standard in the technological and scientific sector and the highest productivity level in the world.

Why do we deal with these processes now when in the middle of last week personnel changes took place at the highest level of Soviet leadership, changes that lead to international reaction? The changes were: Andrey Gromyko was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev became member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Eduard Shevardnadze was elected foreign minister. However, we can give a clear answer to the question: In our opinion, the personnel changes cannot be separated from the above-mentioned trends in Soviet domestic policy and the country's current foreign policy activity.

At the Supreme Soviet session, Gorbachev actually mentioned the same issue: "The Central Committee has taken into account the fact that the tasks facing us will require corrections in the meaning, forms, and methods of the activities within party and state management." In concrete terms this has been demonstrated by the fact that, contrary to longstanding practice, the same person will not act as both chairman of the Supreme Soviet and general secretary. The main reason is that they intend to organize the general secretary's activities more resolutely, and this is in accord with the statement of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "In order to successfully realize the policy line, the general secretary of the party must maximally utilize this strength and attention to organize the work of the party's central authorities and to bring together the efforts of all party, state, and social bodies. (Also strengthening party management is the fact that at the beginning of the week the CPSU Central Committee elected secretaries Lev Zoykov and Boris Yeltsin, while Grigoriy Romanov, grounded at his own request for health problems, was released from membership in the Politburo and Central Committee and pensioned off.)

The other reason is to enhance the role of the state presidency, which is connected with the fact that the legislative and other activities of the Supreme Soviet have increased in recent years, the activities of the local councils have improved, and the supervisory function of the Supreme Soviet has become stronger. "In these activities the president will have to fulfill an influential and active role," the explanation says.

Naturally, Mikhail Gorbachev was elected a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium which, according to the constitutional requirements, is the expression of the party's leading role in the country's political system. Andrey Gromyko, an experienced statesman, was appointed as the highest state dignitary. He is a person who has proved his political ability both at home and abroad and who has already acted as partner to head of state and government, earning appreciation for himself, his people, and his fatherland. Although he will now have to direct the work of the Supreme Soviet, he will not depart from diplomacy.

A well-known person of authority in Soviet political life has now moved to the Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, who up to now was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Premier Tikhonov rightly said that the characteristics of the new foreign minister are "wide range of experience in party activities and administration, commitment to the cause of the party, initiative, academic training and, cultivated manners." These qualities are even more valuable because a good political line must be effectively represented in today's complicated international situation, and in this task diplomats on all levels are playing an enormous role. This is especi- especially true in the case of the foreign minister of the USSR who is a very important factor in international politics.

The newly appointed Soviet leaders are old and renowned friends of our people. We wish them success in their work.

JANUARY-MAY 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS REPORTED

AU111200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jul 85 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for the January-May 1985 period]

[Text] January-May 1985 (Date in Percentages of Last Year's Figures)

Industrial state enterprise and industrial cooperatives (excluding small companies, small cooperatives, etc.)

volume of gross production value:	
industry	99.5
within this:	
metallurgy	95.5
machine industry	99.0
chemical industry	101.7
building materials industry	90.9
light industry	100.3
food industry	98.5
industry, excluding food industry	99.7
number of employees	98.8
gross product per employee	100.7
average monthly wages per employee	108.4

Construction and building industry (including small enterprises and small cooperatives)

production of building industry	84.7
number of employees	94.5
average monthly wages per employee	104.3
retail trade turnover (at current prices)	106.8
within this:	
food and beverages	107.3
articles of apparel	105.7
miscellaneous manufactured articles	106.5
procurement	91.6
within this:	
plant products	111.2
live animals	88.8
animal products	92.8
production of transport enterprises	
goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage per kilometer)	93.7
long-distance transport of passengers (based on passengers per kilometer)	100.4
population's revenue from central sources	108.3

Because part of the accumulations and incomes were used for business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall population's revenue.

consumer price index	107.0
including the 1985 price changes	104.3

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, the production of industrial state enterprises and industrial cooperatives in January-May 1985 fell somewhat (0.5 percent) behind that of a year ago. Mining production, the electric power industry, and chemical industry increased; that of light industry remained roughly the same as last year; that of other branches decreased; and the biggest decrease was registered in the building industry and in metallurgy. Industry's domestic sales remained practically the same and sales for export were 2.9 percent less than for the January-May period last year. Export deliveries decreased mainly in the food industry. Export oriented sales, excluding the food industry, remained on the same level as last year; domestic deliveries decreased 0.4 percent. The number of employees in industry dropped by 17,900, or 1.2 percent, compared to that of January-May last year. Per capita production increased 0.7 percent; if food industry is excluded, the increase was 1.4 percent.

The 5-month production of the construction building industry -- mainly because of the unfavorable weather at the beginning of the year -- has fallen behind that of last year's by 15.3 percent. The number of employees has decreased by 16,000, or 5.5 percent.

The agricultural enterprises have sold 8.4 percent less agricultural products this year than for the same period last year. A decrease was noted in the sales of pigs and cattle for slaughter and in animal products (milk, eggs, and wool), and procurement has increased slightly in sheep and poultry for slaughter, but considerably in plant production and garden produce.

Sales in retail trade, based on current prices, were 6.8 percent higher and at comparable prices 0.4 percent higher than at the same time last year. The sales turnover of food and beverages in shops increased at comparable prices by 3.8 percent. The sale of clothing decreased 3.6 percent and the trade in tourist catering dropped 1.8 percent. Sales of miscellaneous manufactured articles remained approximately the same as last year.

In the first 5 months of this year, a total of 47.8 billion forints were granted for the investments of socialist bodies, 8.8 percent less than for the same period last year. The most significant decrease was registered in the amounts for large investments by councils, firms, and central bodies.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS FOOD PRICES, HEALTH

AU111228 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] PAP -- At its 8 July session the Government Presidium studied the food situation. Following the 4 March abolition of rationing of flour and flour products and the 1 June abolition of rationing of fats, the flow of these commodities to the shops is adequate to meet the people's needs and to ensure the continuity and freedom of purchases.

The session stressed that the abolition of rationing of the aforementioned commodities has not resulted in panic buying and that their stocks are large enough to meet periodical increases in demand. As for other foods, the session noted that progress in balancing demand with supply was achieved in the first 6 months of this year. However, shortages of some foods, especially of those imported, continue. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services will provide some reserve convertible currency for the purchases of tea, coffee, and spices. The reports evaluating the effect of the higher meat prices in their first week of operation show that there has been no change in the structure of meat buying. People continue to ask most of all for better quality meat and meat products.

The session appraised implementation of the postcontrol proposals put forward by the institutions supervising the units run by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Such control checks were carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Main Local Inspection, the State Health Inspection, the National Polish Bank, the Treasury Chambers, and other bodies. Their proposals concerned the improper implementation of investments and capital repairs of health centers, the system of care for mothers and children, the flow of medical articles, the performance of the "Cezal" enterprise supplying medicines, and the availability of medical certificates, especially during work-free days. The session agreed that implementation of the proposals and recommendations in question is basically safisfactory, that the activities to this end have improved the situation, and that the principles in line with which supervision is exercised should prevent any recurrence of irregularities.

The session examined and approved the principles of developing communications in 1986-90. These principles were discussed with the scientific and technological communities concerned and with other bodies. The proposal to increase the number of telephone subscriptions, to develop the international and intercity telephone network, and to expand the network of post office buildings and installations will be submitted to the Planning Commission as a preplanning contribution to the work on the national socio-economic plan for 1986-90.

The session also studied the present stage of the work concerning changes in the organizational structures of metallurgy and the machine-building industry. The proposals to this end seek to enable independent and self-managing enterprises to assume joint undertakings that make it possible to integrate scientific research, promote effective cooperation, and actively participate in international production.

The Government Presidium adopted a work plan for the Council of Ministers in the second half of this year.

PARTICIPATION IN 'KURSK-85' EXPERIMENTS VIEWED

LD121705 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jul (PAP) -- A group of Polish specialists who took part in the "Kursk-85" international experiment in the USSR recently returned to the homeland. The research, which continued for several weeks, concerned the use of methods of remote measurement -- satellite and aerialphotography, for the needs of agriculture.

Groups of specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV the GDR, the PPR, the USSR and the CSSR took part in the "Kursk-85" experiment. Research on the use of [words indistinct] in harvest forecasting was carried out at a special geographic proving ground near Kursk.

At the same time, photographing of selected territory took place from on board the "Salyut-7" orbital station, and also on weather satellites of the "Kosmos" series. Special plane-laboratories and also helicopters with cameras for aerial photography were used.

The Poles who took part in the experiment carried out work connected with thermal viewing. Thermal photography was carried out from helicopters, registering even small differences in temperature up to 0.2 degree and making it possible to determine conditions related to agricultural crop. The Polish specialists took part in work on phytosociology, that is, surface observation of the condition of plants. Apart from that, research in geomorphology took place with the aim of detailed observation of the geographic-natural environment.

Participation in the "Kurst-85" experiment is of important significance for research on the territory of Poland.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRANCE TO RESUME IN WARSAW

LD121837 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Andrzej Bilik reports from Paris: After a 4-year break, dialogue between the Polish and French governments has been resumed in Paris on economic issues. A 2-day meeting concluded between deputy chairmen of the Polish-French intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation, Deputy Minister Antoni Karas and Philippe Jurgensen. A detailed analysis of the present state of cooperation and of factors hampering its development was carried out. The Polish side expressed readiness for enlivening economic contacts, and at the same time indicated the need for France to create the necessary political, financial, and trade conditions. It was agreed that the mixed commission meeting will be held in the autumn in Warsaw.

The Polish delegation, led by Deputy Minister Karas, met the leadership of the Association of French Industrialists and representatives of financial and commercial circles. On both sides interest was expressed in enlivening cooperation and the need to take concrete steps in this direction was discussed.

Resumption of the Polish-French economic dialogue on the government level, after such a long break, can constitute an important factor in relations between Warsaw and Paris.

FRG SUBVERSIVE FROM 'TERRORIST' GROUP EXPELLED

LD142236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Internal Affairs Ministry (MSW), on 12 July this year the MSW Security Service apprehended in Warsaw a 22-year-old FRG citizen, Peter Humeniuk -- an emissary of a terrorist organization called the National Union of Russian Solidarists. Peter Humeniuk had brought to Poland instructions, money, and materials of hostile antisocialist and anti-Soviet content. On the basis of an administrative visa [as heard] Peter Humeniuk was expelled from Poland after questioning.

ABRIDGED SEJM RESOLUTION ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD101819 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Sejm Resolution -- Abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 10 -- The law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government creates legal grounds for deepening socialist democracy and implementing the idea of people's rule. It is, alongside the economic reform, one of essential elements of the programme of socialist renewal, inaugurated with resolutions by the 9th PUWP Congress, supported with resolutions passed by congresses of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and by social organizations, on the basis of national agreement.

The Sejm states that despite difficulties stemming from the country's economic situation, the still insufficient social activeness, as well as from the need to overcome the still existing red-tape barriers, the process of implementation of the new legal model of people's councils self-government proceeds in the right direction.

People's councils own incomes varies to a large extent, the hitherto state arousing much concern. The Sejm deems it necessary to make a more in-depth analysis of regulations covering financial law and of the hitherto practice in this regard.

The Sejm stresses the indispensability of consolidation of the councils' financial stabilization by means of proper implementation, from the start of the coming five-year plan, of the principle of fixing the councils' long-term shares in the central budget incomes and the subsidies they receive.

The law has created grounds of consolidation of the superior role of people's councils as organs of authority in relation to regional organs of state administration. Most of the councils use their powers in this respect to an ever greater degree. This process should be consolidated.

The Sejm states that socio-political activities initiated by the Council of State and other state organs in the process of elections to people's councils and to organs of residents' self-government, largely contributed to society's socio-political activization and helped the proper selection of representatives of commune, town and voivodship residents.

Experiences and effects of the first year of people's councils term of office and the initial period of activities of self-governments of town and countryside residents indicate that the main goal of the law, namely to shape a uniform system of territorial self-government, has been based on practical foundations and its implementation is going on smoothly.

ARMY HIGHER POLITICAL COUNCIL PLENUM HELD 8 JULY

AU111403 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] A plenary session was held on 8 July by the aktiv of the Higher Political Council of the Armed Forces. The plenary session discussed tasks devolving on commanders, party bodies, and organizations, and on the organizations of the Union of Communist Youth to implement within the Army the guidelines and recommendations, included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the joint plenary session of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development, in the resolution-appeal and other documents of that plenary session.

The aktiv's plenary session was attended by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of profound patriotic significance, the participants in the plenary session sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

Cables Ceausescu

AU120958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jul 85 pp 1,3

["Telegram Addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Plenary Session of the Army Higher Political Council Aktiv" held in Bucharest on 8 July]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: On behalf of the communists and all the sons of our homeland doing their duty under the flag, the participants in the plenary session of the aktiv of the Higher Political Council of the Army -- held to discuss tasks devolving on commanders, party bodies, and organizations, and the Union of Communist Youth, and aimed at implementing within the Army the guidelines and recommendations included in your extensive speech to the joint plenary session of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development -- once again reassert their boundless adherence to the policy promoted by the RCP and their feelings of great appreciation and particular gratitude for the clear-sighted, bold and inimitable patriotic devotion with which you are leading the destiny of our socialist homeland.

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the historic Ninth RCP Congress and expressing the desire of the whole Army, we want to pay respectful and fervent homage to the revolutionary activity you are carrying with matchless wisdom and determination in the service of the ideals of our people's prosperity and happiness, of our homeland's independence and sovereignty, and of achieving Romania's socialist destiny.

The plenary session stressed that your nomination by the Ninth RCP Congress to the supreme position of party leader marked a crucial point that propelled Romania onto the road to the greatest achievements and opened up a new, bright stage -- "the Nicolae Ceausescu Era" -- characterized by a profound scientific and renewing spirit, an unprecedented dynamism in leading the society, a forceful strengthening of the party's links with the broad popular masses, stimulation of their creative energies, and the enthusiastic participation of all our people in consciously shaping their own history.

With impressive unanimity, the participants stressed the particular and great value of your speech to the high forum of revolutionary workers democracy and emphasized that through the profound and exacting scientific analysis, through the creative vision about the development of the Romanian economy, and through the guidelines and solutions supplied, this speech constitutes a programmatic document characterized by great mobilizing power for Romania's continuous advancement on the road of progress and socialist civilization.

In completely endorsing the whole of this exceptional speech, the plenary session, which has taken place in a party spirit of great revolutionary exactingness, expressed resolute determination by commanders, party bodies, and organizations, the organizations of the Union of Communist Youth, the trade unions, and all army personnel to act with determination and responsibility to implement the measures put forward, so as to substantially improve activity in all areas and in all departments.

The Higher Political Council, the party bodies and organizations, and the whole aktiv will focus their efforts on uniting the energies of the communists, members of the Union of Communist Youth, and of troops to completely and optimally fulfill all economic tasks falling on the Army in 1985, to eliminate arrears, and to ensure all necessary conditions for flawlessly fulfilling all 1986 plan tasks.

In the light of your recommendations, guidelines for actions have been established to completely fulfill tasks with regard to equipping the army, increasing productivity and efficiency in all productive units, applying requirements of the new economic mechanism, cutting back on energy, fuel, raw, and other material consumption, developing the responsibility of leadership personnel for the rational and most effective use of material and financial means, and recovering, reconditioning, and reusing parts and subassemblies.

Inspired by the bright prospects of our homeland's constant socioeconomic development, we want to assure you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will work with even greater determination to honor the obligations devolving on us under the decisions of the 13th congress of our glorious party and from your inestimable workers, and we will continue to devote all our efforts to achieve a new and better quality in our eductional-instructional process and to commendably fulfill economic tasks, thus honoring, through new and important successes, the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress.

Firmly engaged in devotedly and self-denyingly fulfilling its basic mission, the goals of the directives put forward by the supreme commander, the duties in connection with acquiring modern weaponry and battle equipment, and the tasks entrusted to it by the national economy, our country's Army is ready at all times to defend -- upon the call by the homeland, upon your orders, much esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander -- together with all our people, our revolutionary achievements and the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the SR of Romania.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER DEPARTS BUCHAREST 13 JULY

AU1312234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0959 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/7/1985 -- Zhang Aiping, state councellor, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, who visited Romania at head of a delegation over July 4-13, left Bucharest.

The guests were saluted at the Otopeni Airport by Lieutenant General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence of Romania.

DOBRIN ADDRESSES TOKYO MEETING ON NUCLEAR BAN

AU121658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, AGERPRES 12/7/1985 -- The stance of the Romanian Communist Party, the steadfast actions taken by Romania and its president, Nicolae Ceausescu, for the adoption of immediate measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, were underlined by Tamara Dobrin, member of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, during an international meeting in Tokyo on the fight for the prevention of a nuclear war and the elimination of nuclear weapons. The RCP representative to this meeting also stressed Romania's firm will to work for the rallying of all the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for the cessation of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, for detente, growing confidence, security and peace throughout the world.

JAPANESE DELEGATION ATTENDS ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM

AU121850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1985 -- Executives and representatives of the main banks and financial institutions and organizations as well as of trading and industrial firms of Japan participated in a symposium organized in Bucharest on July 12, during which aspects were approached related to the current stage of economic bonds between the two countries, and ways were discussed of expanding and diversifying them in future.

The symposium was also attended by executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and of other ministries and banking-financial institutions, of Romanian foreign trade enterprises.

The Japanese businessmen also had an interview with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania.

CEAUSESCU MADE ACADEMY MEMBER, HONORARY PRESIDENT

AU111059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1029 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1985 -- During a solemn meeting, held on July 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was made a full member and honorary president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The general assembly of the academy decided to confer these high titles on him. Radu Voinea, president of the academy, welcomed the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and of Acad. Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc, at the solemn meeting. During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu delivered an extensive speech.

FOREIGN MINISTER STEFAN ANDREI VISITS DPRK

For reportage on the visit to the DPRK of Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, including talks with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, banquet speeches, and a meeting with President Kim Il-song, see the North Korea section of the 15 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLANINC, JARUZELSKI 9 JULY LUNCHEON TOASTS

LD132056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], gave a formal luncheon in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, in the Palace of the Federation today.

During the luncheon, also attended by members of the two countries' delegations and other prominent Yugoslav personalities, Milka Planinc and Wojciech Jaruzelski exchanged toasts.

In her toast, Milka Planinc emphasized that the Yugoslav and Polish people were in the forefront of the victory over fascism and tyranny. Both Yugoslavs and Poles proceeded along their diffcult paths courageously and honorably, and with enormous sacrifices, creating a lasting example of patriotism and dignity and national and human ethics. Our similar past, common ordeal, and experience of the last war and common memories are embedded in our traditionally friendly relations, which are based on principles of equality, mutual recognition, and benefit. We have enjoyed many years of fruitful cooperation and we view its further development in all spheres with complete confidence. We are convinced that the continuation of open political dialogues at all levels, more intensified economic cooperation on a long-term basis, increasingly wider cooperation in science, culture, technology, tourism, sport and other fields are of both mutual and much wider interest and that to this end we must invest constant efforts and attention.

We share the same preoccupation of how to establish lasting peace and how to make it possible for united people to realize their great ideals, that represent a foundation of democratic relations between countries and peoples and to which we all adhere.

All of us in Europe and beyond view with relief the process initiated by the resumption of a dialogue between the superpowers on the control of armament and disarmament because, as we see it, it will contribute to the relaxation of international tension and create a more favorable climate for new efforts and more expeditious solutions to pressing international problems. Negotiations and detente are useful only insofar as they benefit everyone. In conjunction with other nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, the SFRY is making efforts to restore and revitalize the spirit and practice of Helsinki, still attaching primary importance to a consistent and comprehensive implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

By marking the 10th anniversary of this historic meeting in Helsinki this summer, we want to restore the hope of millions of people for a more secure and better future. The prerequisites for this are the respect for each country's sovereign rights, particularly for territorial integrity and inviolability of all borders, for the right to an independent internal development, and for noninterference in international cooperation regardless of similarities or difference in systems, views, and forms of international integration.

Not forgetting for a moment a single lesson of the last war, we think it our duty to aspire to a world in which equality and the same degree of security for all will be placed above arms and power. Unrestricted cooperation of individual and general interest will be placed above narrow interests of closed groupings, and the possibility for accelerated development of those who are at the threshold of emancipation will attract the attention of the entire international community, and those whose development level enables them to make an even greater contribution will be especially involved.

Both the SFRY and the nonaligned countries, Milka Planinc continued, stress the need to lend strong support to the UN and the goals and principles of the UN Charter. It is in the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence that we see the solution to the acute crises and problems burdening the international community today.

This is also an inspiration for the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, our strategic and lasting orientation. The principles and ideas from which we proceed and the continued policy developed under Tito's leadership imply an understanding of and cooperation with every country, regardless of its international position, as well as the same criteria in assessing all behavior and manifestations in the world.

"We understand and welcome your efforts to continue successful socialist development. We are very pleased with the results you have been achieving to this end. On several previous occasions we have voiced our principled conviction that only the Polish people, the Polish working class, and its party as well as other socialist, democratic, and patriotic forces in the PPR are qualified to decide on your country's development and on the realization of the course of socialist reconstruction and progress, and on the search for solutions best suited to your conditions, without any outside interference or stipulations. Allow me, Comrade Jaruzelski, to stress in that connection your own role, as a statesman and a man, and your contribution to the fullfillment of these aspirations. Such a Poland, socialist, stable, and with an active international role to play, has always been an important factor of wider security and cooperation on our continent and in the world and our close friend and partner," Milka Planinc said in her toast.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his toast that the history of our peoples' bilateral relations is a long one. Ivan Gundulic, Adam Mickiewicz, Teodor Tomasz Jez, and Ivo Andric were ardent supporters of these relations. It was they who familiarized [illegible] peoples with each other's liberation struggle, customs, and culture.

The memory of the heroic epic of our common struggle against the Hitlerite invaders is still alive. We have recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of its victorious outcome.

We are proud that Poles took part in your people's liberation struggle. We warmly remember Yugoslav voluntary youth workers who helped rebuild Warsaw, which had been destroyed by the German fascists.

During their history our peoples had to struggle for survival and suffered under foreign domination. This makes their present closeness and mutual understanding all the more natural.

Wojciech Jaruzelski said that for 4 decades now we have developed postwar mutually beneficial cooperation and created sound foundations for even closer relations and the establishment of stable, mutually beneficial ties. Significant possibilities exist for their further consolidation and deepening. A particular contribution to this could be made by the comprehensive program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The modern world is passing through a very complex and dangerous period. We are watching the growth of dangerous trends in international relations with concern. Treaties and agreements of enormous importance for peaceful coexistence are increasingly frequently disputed or arbitrarily interpreted. The forces that seek to revise the exsisting territorial-political order on which peace and security have been based for 40 years are becoming more and more active.

Halting the arms race, settling conflicts in a peaceful manner, transforming international relations, and placing them on a mutually beneficial basis and strengthening peaceful coexistence in practice -- all these things are not only indispensable but are still fully attainable.

Jaruzelski went on to say that Poland wishes to continue to creatively contribute to the efforts to improve the international climate. Our permanent orientation is toward dialogue and cooperation with all countries on an equal footing, regardless of their social systems. In this connection we respect the international activity of the SFRY and the latter's importance in the Nonaligned Movement. All this is inseparably linked with the historic role of Josip Broz Tito, your great leader, one of the builders of the policy of nonalignment and prominent activist of the international communist and workers' movement.

We are convinced that closer cooperation between the peoples of Europe could lead to a positive change in the present unfavorable situation. The 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act and the 40th anniverasry of the founding of the UN provide an opportunity to adopt energetic actions aimed at halting regression in the field of international cooperation. The PPR and the SFRY can jointly achieve a great deal in this field, Wojiech Jaruzelski said in his toast.

TANJUG REPORTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

LD122031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1924 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG) -- A current account balance of payments surplus will the chief objective of the Yugoslav economy next year. Such a target is incorporated into the policy of development also because of the necessity of servicing the external debt. This is stressed in an estimate of the country's development potential in 1986, submitted by the government ot the Federal Assembly.

Next year Yugolsavia is due to repay 3.9 billion dollars of principal and some two billion dollars of interest. According to government experts, this calls for a total foreign-exchange income of some 20.9 billion dollars in 1986, including remittances and interest. Most of this would be accounted for by commodity exports (some 13.2 billion dollars) and services (some 4.1 billion dollars). Such a foreign-exchange influx would necessitate a nominal increase in the export of commodities and services of 11.1 per cent on planned exports for this year.

Government experts believe that social product could increase by 3.6 percent next year. Industrial output would rise by 4.2 percent and agricultural production by 3.2 percent. Employment is projected to rise by two percent. Yugoslavia has 6.289 million employed people at present while the official unemployment figure is about one million. The government says that the realisation of these objectives implies the obligation of carrying out all measures envisaged in this year's development programme as well as new legal and economic measures begin prepared.

SFRY-ALGERIAN MIXED COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

LD142305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, July 14 (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming signing of an agreement on medium-term purchases of Algerian oil and long-term purchases of Algerian gas will give a fresh impetus to Yugoslav-Algerian economic relations, it was said this evening, at the end of this year's session of the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation.

The final document signed at the end of the session by the co-chairmen, Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic and Algerian Minister of Trade Abdelaziz Khelaf, is generally believed to be more meningful than the former documents by both the results achieved over the past year and the prospects it opens up to bilateral economic oopera-tion.

"Such character of the final document confirms that Yugoslav-Algerian economic coopera-tion has embarked upon a more advanced, mature phase," said Kovacevic. The document abounds in concrete programmes and plans which are to link up the two countries' econo-mies and enterprises on a longer-term basis. "In the meetings with Prime Minister Brahimi and several ministers, I once again assured myself that the Algerian Government is ready to develop and promote comprehensive cooperation with Yugoslavia," Kovacevic added.

Abdelaziz Khelaf stressed that Yugoslavia and Algeria, by developing bilateral economic relations prove that South-South cooperation is a reality. "We thereby in a specific way confirm that nonalignment is not only a political concept, but has a concrete eco-nomic content," he said.

By way of illustration, note should be made that the joint committee defined the main tasks in economic cooperation along with concrete plans in several fields, from trade and capital works to industrial cooperation, agriculture and transport and communica-tions.

Direct Banking Links Stressed

LD142302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2212 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, July 14 (TANJUG) -- Financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria should evolve through direct banking contacts, without the mediation of third countries' foreign banks. This is one of the main conclusions of the talks conducted here between Yugoslav Government member Zivorad Kovacevic and Algerian Finance Minister Boualem Benhadoug.

Kovacevic is heading a Yugoslav delegation to the session of the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Cultural Cooperation. The Yugoslav delegation had talks here on cooperation in several fields, including water resources management, agriculture, industry and energy production.

FEC ESTABLISHES 1986-90 DRAFT SOCIAL PLAN

LD122235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Federal Executive Coun-cil [FEC], presided over by Milka Planinc, established the 1986-90 draft social plan.

Proceeding from the basic development principles as established by the Long-Term Pro-gram of Economic Stabilization, the SFRY's draft social plan outlines the main goals for the country's socioeconomic development, including the reorientation of the economy toward increased exports and the consolidation of its position in international economic relations; a rise in the standard of living; the establishment of more balanced and stable relations in social production and, on that basis, the elimination of the causes of inflation; the creation of conditions for the economy's long-term stable and dynamic development; a more successful solution of the unemployment problem; and a decrease in the relative lagging behind of the insufficiently developed republics and Kosovo Province.

According to information released by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the fundamental projections of the SFRY's development in the medium term assume that the overall economic social product should grow at an annual rate of 4 percent, while industrial production should record an annual growth of 4.5 percent, and agriculture 3.2 percent.

Above-average development should be achieved in the following industrial sectors: energy supplies, exports and technological-economic sectors, chemical industry, oil and gas industry; and in production of coal, iron, nonferrous metals, transport vehicles and shipbuilding.

Goods and services exports are expected to grow at an average annual rate of 5.7 percent. In other words, the value of the SFRY's overall goods and services exports should amount to $26 billion in 1990, or about $10 billion more than what is envisaged for this year. The import growth rate should slow down to 5.3 percent. This should increase the balance of payments surplus, which in 1990 is expected to be $1.8 billion.

The coverage of imports is expected to be approximately 90 percent, while the country's total foreign debt would be reduced by $2 billion. The draft social plan for the next 5-year term also contains proposals for a joint development policy to be established for energy production, certain strategic raw materials, some basic agricultural products, science and technology, transport and foreign economic relations.

The draft social plan also envisages rises in social and personal standards, while personal income would rise in line with work productivity increases -- i.e. it would rise at a 2 percent annual rate. Over the next 5 years conditions should be created for faster development in economically underdeveloped republics and for the equally rapid development of Kosovo Province.

When establishing the draft social plan for 1986-90, the FEC was aware of the need for associated labor organizations, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and the republics and provinces to carry out a detailed and broad-based discussion on the country's development in the next 5-year term so that the most realistic social plan possible for the country's 5-year development can be established. This includes, above all, the need for qualitative changes in economic activity that could be brought about exclusively through the involvement of all social factors.

AGENDA FOR 19 JULY LCY CC SESSION REVEALED

AU121547 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] It is likely that party activities throughout the country this summer will be extremely lively. This is promised by the next session the LCY Central Committee scheduled for 19 July. It will discuss workers' decisionmaking on the distribution on income and the work of the Central Committee itself. On the first topic, the journal KOMUNIST will carry the draft positions tomorrow. Kiro Hadzivasilev and Dimce Belovski spoke about this to the press in the Central Committee building. We asked our reporter Rade Stojanovski, who attended the briefing, what the basic message of the document is:

[Begin recording] It must be said that the draft positions are a logical continuation of the activities begun with the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and the general party discussion that concluded with the adoption of the resolutions of the 16th session.

Will these positions be adopted at the 19th session at the end of the next week? No. The resolutions of the 16th session say that resolutions on essential problems of the workers class should be adopted after all the members and all the workers make their views known. Thus, the discussions will last until fall and only then will the positions be adopted. [end recording]

17-18 JULY ASSEMBLY SESSION AGENDA REPORTED

LD031931 Belgrade TNAJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly will meet in session on 17 and 18 July this year. During the 18 July joint session of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will be proclaimed an ex officio member of the SFRY Presidency. The delegates of both houses will also hear a report by a representative of the Federal Executive Council on economic trends during the first half of this year.

At the 17 July session, the Federal Chamber is scheduled to adopt several bills including the bill on the foundations of the system of social planning and the bill on the Yugoslav social plan.

LCY CC MEMBER EXPLAINS ACTION CONFERENCES

AU111401 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29-30 Jun 85 p 9

[Report on interview with Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, by Vijislava Vignejevic and Bojana Marjanovic; date and place not given, questioner not identified]

[Excerpts] The economic and political conditions confronting Yugoslav society today and, first and foremost, the LCs have brought about a revival of the long neglected practice of meetings of communists of the individual economic groups on a country-wide level. Thus, an action conference of communists of the machine-building and electrical engineering industries was held recently and the action conferences of communists of the metal processing industry and the railways were held before that. The communists of the trade network, export economy, the post, telegraph, and telephone communications, shipping, electric power industry, tourism, and agriculture have also held their discussions. These were the topics of our interview with Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"In initiating LC action conferences for individual production entities and economic activities of wider importance for the country's development and normal development of expanded reproduction, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the presidiums of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and the Economic Chamber have been primarily guided by the goal of promoting, strengthening, and mobilizing the activity of LC members and organizations, working people, and other subjective factors in the fulfillment of the most important tasks set by the 12th LCY Congress, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, the fulfillment of which has been marked by lagging, hesitations, and slowness," Petar Matic says.

[Question] In view of the fact that the time is coming for concluding the action conferences, can you say what the real effects are?

[Matic] It is not easy to answer this question now for at least two reasons. One of the reasons is that at present the Presidium does not have any real, direct, and concrete insight into their work. We have only indirect information and facts showing that, following the conferences, activity in the associated labor and LC organizations has not declined. And the second reason is that it is difficult to quickly execute the shift to a different attitude toward what has been agreed upon. As you know, we have great difficulties both in the LC and in society concerning the (non-)implementation of concrete tasks, views, and decisions.

It is the responsibility of the LC central and provincial committees and the LCY Central Committee Presidium to monitor the implementation of the views adopted by these conferences. The fact is that all these conferences have adopted the views incorporated in their final documents. Following the consideration and adoption of these documents by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, these documents are, in conformity with the principle of democratic centralism, binding for all LC members and organizations in the respective activities in the country, and for all leaderships in the LCY as a whole.

[Question] What is the quality of communication between LC organs and the LCY Central Committee Presidium?

[Matic] Communication exists, but it would be difficult for me to say to what extent the republics' central committees and provincial committees exercise their influence on or are directly involved in monitoring the implementation of the views of action conferences. The LCY Central Committee Presidium still has not established a permanent system of monitoring and securing information on the activities after conferences. As far as I personally and the group in the Presidium that concerns itself with these and other problems in this sphere are concerned, we have information showing that the attitude toward the views adopted by action conferences is positive and responsible in most of the communities involved.

I would add in this connection that there is a great need and much room in the large economic-technological systems for proving that the socioeconomic relations based on self-management are not and cannot be set in opposition to a modern organization of the economy and efficient functioning of technical equipment and technology, and vice versa.

[Question] Yet, the railwaymen failed to agree precisely about the question of technical material and technological unity....

[Matic] I would not say that they have failed to agree. I would say that there are difficulties. However, there are problems in another place. The conflicts and differences result from the fact that the level of statism in the society and economy and its division and encapsulation within the individual organizations of associated labor and within the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces have reached such a level that it is also difficult to change anything or carry out something on which the communists and workers in the associated labor have agreed upon. The development of self-managing relations and the implementation of what has been agreed upon, that is, also including the changes envisaged by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, are hindered among other things by the conflicting interests of the republics, provinces, regions, and so forth, something that is contrary to the long-term interests of associated labor and of the country as a whole.

Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to turn the socioeconomic development in another direction, that is, the direction of further integration of associated labor in the entire SFRY. However, this is easier said than done. This situation is no longer only a consequence of ill will of the individual leaderships and so forth. This gap has been created by divisions and, even with the best of intentions, it cannot be overcome immediately or only on the basis of accords. In fact, it needs time and, of course, the activities that will ensure a transition will be made without any major shocks from the state of autarky to a state of unity based on the interests of associated labor and real interests of the republics and provinces that also represent the interests of the entire country.

[Question] Does this transition imply certain corrections in the economic system?

[Matic] There is no certain and scientifically proven evidence that the framework and relations in society as a whole, that is, social relations as defined by the Constitution, represent the main obstacle to association in the economy and to unity in our society. The LC has not been weakened because the statute perhaps does not well define the principle of democratic centralism. What is involved is something else. As a result of various circumstances, considerable opportunism exists in the LC and for this reason the LC has begun to lose its class sensitivity. Those elements began to be dominant in the relations within the LCY that have brought about a decline of its ideological and action capability. All this was extensively dealt with in the resolutions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. I am convinced that the problems in the LC or in society do not primarily result from possible deficiencies in the LCY statute or the political system. What is involved here are hesitation and inconsistency, partiality and narrowmindedness, and failure to respect the economic and other laws in the society's development.

It is obvious that the subjective factor has failed in its role in the LC and that it has increasingly allied itself with local interests and has increasingly adapted itself to these trends instead of resolutely opposing them. However, the national economies -- such as they exist in our country -- have undoubtedly been and still are a factor of encapsulations and of breaking the unity of the Yugoslav market. But this is not so because of the fact of their existence itself but because they have developed on the basis of noneconomic criteria and under the domination of and alliance with republic or provincial statism. As you know, a modern economy cannot survive if it is closed within itself. Economic encapsulation in our country is contrary to the elementary logic and laws of economy and also contrary to what is taking place in the world.

[Question] In conclusion, can you say whether you expect that the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress will evaluate the work of action conferences and whether any statutory amendments will be proposed concerning these conferences?

[Matic] There is no reason why the 13th LCY Congress would not also discuss the action conferences and evaluate their effect within the framework of its review of the LCY's entire activity between the two congresses. And in this economic situation it is difficult to assume that these important meetings and their results will not also be discussed extensively and thoroughly by the LCY Central Committee and the republic central committees and provincial committees. This is all the more true in the light of existing arguments in favor of regulating the question of action organization for the entire LCY by the LCY statute.

The current different practice is the result of insufficient clarity in LC statutes in this respect. The trend of thinking in this connection is that the basic organization of the LC should not be disrupted and that the existing statutory rights and obligations of the LC basic organizations should not be violated.

It is believed that, as far as the large economic-technical systems are concerned, there is a need for unifying the work of the LC on the questions of importance for each individual system as a whole and that the statute should provide for periodic forms of action organization of communists in these systems.

ATTACKS ON ALBANIAN NATIONALS' SHOPS CONDEMNED

LD121642 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] At today's session, the Serbian Presidency gave support to the Serbia Republic Executive Council's steps to ensure the regular supply of healthy drinking water to the population and the constant control of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic measures. The Presidency most sharply condemned the vandalization of shops owned by Albanian nationals. Such events should rouse socipolitical communities and organizations in the areas concerned to decisive action to prevent them in the future.

PRISTINA 'BURDENED' BY NATIONALISM, CRIMES

AU131300 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The political and security situation in Pristina commune continues to be burdened by the enemy's activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, other nationalisms, economic crimes, and the general economic situation, particularly the increased number of unemployed. In its attempt to preserve the continuity of their hostile activity -- as stated today at a meeting of the Pristina commune assembly -- the Albanian nationalists and irredentists are continuing to operate in various illegal forms and to use various illegal methods. Their activity is characterized by illegal acts, by their efforts to reorganize and recruit members from the ranks of the student and school youth, by written and oral propaganda, and by hostile public manifestations. During the past 6 months, 25 pamphlets with hostile contents have been distributed or sent to various addresses. The number of hostile public manifestations continued to increase over the same period also on the part of persons from the ranks of the Serb and Montenegrin nationalities, as is reflected in attempts to create a lack of confidence in the power organs and political structures, as well as in a revanchistic disposition directed against the Albanian nationality. As was stated at the meeting, all this has left severe consequences for intranational relations within the commune. By the end of May 1985, 287 persons of Serb and Montenegrin nationality had emigrated from Pristina commune. Over the same period, 139 persons returned to Pristina.

Another factor influencing the political and security situation in Pristina is the increase in crime. During the past 6 months, 1,330 penal actions were perpetrated in Pristina. In the sphere of economic crimes, 123 penal actions were uncovered over the same period in the commune. In rural areas one of the major problems lies in the damage caused to crops, mainly to those belonging to persons of Serb nationality.

The delegates of all the chambers of Pristina commune have committed themselves to greater and more concrete political activity to unmask the enemy. Greater vigilance was also demanded on the part of communal organs and institutions as well as more intensive determination in the struggle to stabilize the political and security situation in the commune.

SUKRIJA, BILIC TALK WITH SFRY ASSEMBLY LEADERS

AU021549 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] The SFRY Assembly should be much more persistent in realizing its rights and duties. This common complaint gained weight today when the hopes for the adoption of some laws regulating the systems on which the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program depends were postponed to the end of the year.

The assessment was voiced at a meeting of Ali Sukrija and Jure Bilic, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Sergej Kraigher, member of the Central Committee, with Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and the presidents of the chamber, committees, commissions, and other working bodies of the assembly.

The subject of the dicussion was the implementation of the anti-inflation program.

A TANJUG report on this meeting also contains the following:

It is a joint assessment that positions are being harmonized at an impermissibly slow pace because delegates dig in behind the interests of their delegate constituencies and frequently boil down to the positions of the state organs of the republics and provinces. It was also said that the differences in interests of the several republics and provinces are, of course, not questioned by anybody. The problem is that frequently these are not authentic interests of associated labor and that the delegates and delegations sometimes lack understanding for the interests of others, or rather for what is common to the country.

One loses sight of the fact that because of pettiness we all may lose much, the members of the highest party body and the head people of the SFRY Assembly remarked.

SLOVENES CRITICICAL OF BORBA COMMENTARY

AU121458 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 85 p 3

[J.P. report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Jul -- At its latest session, presided over by Ivo Zoric, as well as its two previous sessions, the SAWP Republican Conference of the BORBA newspaper for the SR of Slovenia expressed its support for the initiative to unify the two editions of the newspaper BORBA -- the Cyrillic script edition published in Belgrade and the Latin script edition published in Zagreb -- into a single editon. Proceeding from the analysis prepared by organs of the BORBA work organization, the council stated that the proposed unification would be a benficial and economical solution and that it should be adopted and implemented in practice as soon as possible. The council's members emphasized that certain interpretations claiming that the transition to a single unified edition of the newspaper BORBA would be the first step toward a definite bolition of this newspaper, are harmful and completely unfounded, and they added that such an organ is absolutely necessary for our society, under the conditions, of course, that it successfully and responsibly performs its agreed information function.

The council's members also dealt with the commentary entitled "Tourist Wrapper" carried by BORBA in its issue yesterday. They stated that such and other similar articles are not in accord with the editorial concept of the newspaper.

It was stated during the discussion that, as early as 2 weeks ago, DELO and other Slovene newspapers ceased to publish the tourist advertisement that had been sharply criticized in Slovenia earlier and that in that advertisement there are elements that are insulting not only to members of other peoples and nationalities in the SR of Slovenia but also to the Slovenes themselves and that these elements, as an expression of a certain primitivism and provincialism, deserve all condemnation. It is impermissible to draw any conclusions on the basis of this business and propaganda excess and to mistakenly infer that nationalist attitudes toward members of other peoples and nationalities and Slovenia's isolation from the rest of Yugoslavia are tolerated or even encouraged in Slovenia. It is also unacceptable that all this is presented as though it were backed by the responsible republican organs, including the SAWP Republican Conference, although these very organs were the first to criticize the unacceptable contents of the aforementioned tourist advertisement.

It was concluded in the discussion that this exaggeration and politicization of an unprofessionally and unskillfully worded advertisement does not contribute to objective mutual information in Yugoslavia but, on the contrary, contributes to misinformation and to disruption of mutual relations, something that is in direct contrast to the functions and tasks of the newspaper BORBA.

The council's members, moreover, reproached BORBA's editors for allowing the publication of such a commentary without first consulting the editor of the republican editorial office of the newspaper BORBA for the SR of Slovenia. It was stated in this connection that this action is contrary not only to the republican editorial offices' tasks and responsibilities in editing the newspaper, but also to the established practice of mutual information and consultations for the purpose of presenting as objectively as possible various events and phenomena in the individual republics and provinces and other communities from which and about which BORBA is reporting. The council requested the chief and responsible editor of the newspaper, in accordance with his rights and responsibilities, to take the necessary measures against this type of writing and to prevent such and other similar deviations from the newspaper's editorial policy.

TANJUG ON SENATOR CRANE'S 'DEMAND' FOR MONUMENT

LD131554 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1455 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, July 13 (TANJUG) -- The debate on building a monument in Washington to Yugoslav quisling and war criminal Draza Mihajlovic, has once more been brought before the U.S. Congress.

The debate on whether a monument should be built to a collaborator with Nazi Germany, a man who in the Second World War stood on the side which fought against the United States, opened yesterday in a Congress working group on the initiative of Congressman Philip Crane, a conservative Republican from Chicago. The question of the monument has in fact periodically been unsuccessfully opened for the past nine years here.

Congressman Crane's main argument in favour of erecting the monument is that during the war, Mihajlovic allegedly rescued 500 American airmen whose aircraft were downed over Yugoslav territory. Representatives of Yugoslav quisling (Chetnik and Ustasha) emigres upheld Crane's demand at the debate.

In a speech to the Congress yesterday, Crane reproached the State Department for opposing the initiative.

Justifying the State Department's opposition, spokesman Mark Palmer stressed that Yugoslavia partisans, and not Mihajlovic's Chetniks, played the key role in saving the U.S. pilots.

Ohio Congressman Walter Muslin supported this statement with the fact that 2350 U.S. airmen were saved in Yugoslavia during the Second World War. If Chetniks saved 500 of them, as claimed, the fact still remains that Tito's partisans rescued at least three times that number, Muslin pointed out.

Two members of the U.S. military mission to the Yugoslav Liberation Army headquarters also participated at the congressional hearing. Both of them categorically opposed the building of a monument to Mihajlovic.

MAMULA-LED ARMY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR GDR

LD150904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left this morning on a friendly working visit to the Armed Forces of the GDR, at the head of a Yugoslav People's Army delegation.

During their stay in this friendly country the federal secretary for national defense and the members of the delegation will visit a number of units and establishments and have talks with their hosts on further consolidating relations and cooperation between the armies of the two socialist countries.

At Batajnica Airport Admiral Mamula and the members of the delegation were seen off by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Colonel General Metodije Stefanovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, Lieutenant Colonel General Cedo Glisic, defense commander of the city of Belgrade, and other high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. Also present were Dr Guenther Berg, charge d'affairs of the GDR to our country, and Matias Mueller, deputy military attache.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

LD131401 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1326 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 13 (TANJUG) -- French National Assembly President Louis Mermaz left here today after paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. During the four-day stay in Yugoslavia, Mermaz was received by Yugoslav state Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Federal Premier Milka Planinc. The guest from France conferred with his host, assembly of Yugoslavia President Ilijaz Kurtesi, and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic.

KOVACEVIC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO LIBYA

For Tripoli coverage of the visit of Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, see the North Africa section of the 9 July Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.